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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Republican electors of Chicago will remember that primary elections are held this evening, from 5 to 8 o'clock, in the several wards, for delegates to a County Convention, to be held on Tuesday next, for the nomination of candidates for County Treasurer, School Commissioner, and Surveyor, and for a Supervisor, an Assistant Supervisor, an Assessor, a Collector, a Town Clerk, three Commissioners of Highways, three Overseers of Highways, a Pound Master, and an Overseer of the Poor, in each of the towns of South, West and North Chicago. It will devolve on the primary meetings of each ward also to nominate a candidate for Ward Supervisor. Democrats are requested to refrain from participating in these elections!

MORE BLOOD AND THUNDER.

A Scotchman named Forbes—Col. Forbes—who made his appearance in the country during the days in which the Democratic party were attempting to force Slavery upon Kansas by measures which are now producing their legitimate results in Harper's Ferry, was engaged somewhere by somebody—where or by whom does not appear—to go to Kansas and give the Free-State men instruction in military science, of which he claimed to be a master. His service was short and his pay unsatisfactory, and he soon began to grumble at neglect and ill usage, and to persecute prominent friends of the Kansas cause for the payment of money for which they were never responsible. His efforts being unrewarded by success, he enters upon a career of letter-writing; and copies of the missives which he then addressed to various parties are published at length in the New York *Herald* of Thursday; and from them that journal endeavors to fasten upon many leading Republicans the crime of complicity in the insurrectionary movement of which Brown was the head. We have read his crazy missives with great care, and with a sincere desire to be fully enlightened in all the secret matters of the late outbreak; but further than the general confession that Forbes and Brown were engaged in the movement for exciting a stampede of slaves—of which movement a few radical Abolitionists might have been cognizant—we find nothing of any value whatever. He appears, if he may be believed—and his credibility is essentially weakened by his avowal of the plot that he and Brown had concocted—to have laid his unsatisfied claims before Mr. Seward, John P. Hale, Horace Greeley, and others of the Republican school; but got neither money nor encouragement from them. There is not in all he says a line or a word to implicate any Republican in the Virginia plot; not a line that might not, coming from the pen of such a man, be published in attacking any politician living, without the least damaging effect. But stupid and bullying as the letters are, they will be heralded by the Democratic journals as conclusive proofs of Republican guilt. The *Herald* commences the work of slander, and before the middle of the week every nigger-driving journal will be barking in the *Herald*'s track. Wherever distortion of innocent words, suppression of important dates, the alteration of names, the filling up of initials, or downright Democratic lying can be made to serve the infamous purpose in which these servile sheets are engaged, lying, suppression and distortion will be freely employed.

It is well for the public to watch well and scrutinize sharply the thousands of falsehoods which they will draw out of Brown's carpet-bag, and Forbes' letters. Men pressed as the Democracy are by the consequences of the ruinous policy which they inaugurated in entering upon the subjugation of the country to the rule of the Slave Power, must use desperate measures to free themselves of the odium which will inevitably follow them to their political graves. Lying is a resource which they can always command. It will be now used with a prodigality, which, if Democratic capacity in that respect was not like the widow's cruse, would exhaust the fountain whence their rivers of falsehoods are supplied.

Pike's Peak.

We had an interesting call yesterday afternoon from L. C. Wemple, of this city, who has just returned from Pike's Peak. He left Denver City on the 8th, and reports the general health of the mines good. The mountain fever had prevailed occasionally during the summer, but bad whisky had proved much more fatal than the fever. Five had died in a single day from its effects.

Mr. Wemple thinks that about five thousand will winter at the mines. An abundance of provisions is now there and on its way to the mines to supply the population till the first of July. The reports that persons had been starving for want of work, Mr. Wemple says are untrue. From two to five dollars per day has been paid for laborers during the summer. All could be well provided for who were able and willing to work.

The amount of territory in which gold has been found, Mr. W. thinks, is about fifty miles square. The quantity he thinks is exhaustless. The gold bearing quartz lies between sand stone granite and mica slate, in layers from a few inches to a foot or two. It is found in almost all stages of decomposition, but generally it must be subjected to the stamping process in order to yield up its treasures. The great want of the mines during the season has been machinery to pulverize the quartz. The miners went there in the spring expecting to find gold, as in California, in sandbars and mingled with the loose soil, and hence the results of the past season's labor will be comparatively small. Mr. W. thinks that at least half a million in dust will reach the States from these mines. Green Russell, of Georgia, was only a day or two behind Mr. W., and is reported to have some hundred and thirty-five pounds of gold, worth about twenty-six thousand dollars.

The Utah Indians have been troublesome. Whenever miners have gone over to the western slope of the Rocky Mountains they have mysteriously disappeared. The Indians are regarded as their murderers.

There was more than a foot of snow on the mountains the week before Mr. W. left, and mining operations were nearly closed.

The general impression made by the conversation of Mr. Wemple corresponds with our other advices, viz: that Pike's Peak gold mines are exhaustless, and that another season an immense amount of gold will be recovered from that region.

THE RECENT DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL.—With regard to the recent decline in Liverpool, the New York *Herald* of yesterday remarks: "The decline in the grain market, which was inevitable after the late advance, had taken place at Liverpool, though not at London, at the former place wheat is quoted lower, at the latter higher. The heavy stocks which are held at the principal portsin Europe render reactions an inevitable future of an advancing market."

☞ Gov. Lowe, of Iowa, has named the 24th of November next, as a day of fasting and prayer for the people of his State.

☞ The Tremont House in Iowa City was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Loss about $6,000.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1859.
VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 103.

The Press AND Tribune.

Cook and Gov. Willard, of Indiana.

Cook, the recently arrested conspirator, is a brother of the wife of Gov. Willard, as has before been stated. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, of yesterday, says:

"It is natural that the immediate relatives of Capt. Cook should be deeply affected in view of the probability of his meeting an ignominious punishment for his complicity in the Harper's Ferry affair, and that they should make every effort to avert such a result. Gov. Willard, with Hon. J. E. McDonald and D. W. Voorhees, who accompanied him at his earnest request, left last evening for Charlestown, to render young Cook whatever legitimate assistance they can. Every right-minded person will appreciate the considerations which prompt Gov. Willard the warm-hearted affection which influences him to do all in his power to save the brother of a devoted wife from a felon's doom. Less than this he cannot do. He could be devoid of manliness and the instincts of a generous nature if he did not do all in his power to save his relative from an ignominious death."

Mr. Giddings and John Brown.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1859.

I had a conversation to day with the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, in the course of which, I alluded to his alleged implication in Old Brown's scheme for liberating the slaves. He laughed at the charge. Treason sits lightly on his venerable shoulders! He says he never met Old Brown, to his distinct recollection, excepting on one occasion only.

That was more than a year ago (if I rightly remember), and at a public lecture, in Ashtabula County, which Old Brown, he said, delivered there. After the lecture a contribution was taken up, and Mr. Giddings, publicly, gave the sum of three dollars. That was the first, last, and only money he ever contributed to the Captain.

In that lecture, the Captain spoke of the duty of the North to the slaves, and stated that he intended to devote his life and his energies to that cause. This was shortly after one of his Kansas exploits.

Captain Brown went home with him and other gentlemen, and took tea at his house. The conversation turned exclusively on the Kansas troubles and the recent Oberlin Rescue Case. Captain Brown was suddenly called away; and he never seen him, nor heard, directly or personally, from him, from that time till now.

He never heard Captain Brown speak of any prospect of forcible emancipation, or of servile insurrections; on the contrary, he understood him to intend to confine his operations to the U. G. R. R.

He was as much astonished as his acensers at the outbreak at Harper's Ferry, and never imagined that Old Brown was the terrible Bill Smith, with a force of fifteen men, from Virginia with his right hand and Maryland with his left, and shook them till every corner of the Union resounded with their shrieklngs.

Greeley and Brown.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Don't they work that Harper's Ferry *plaee* industriously? They actually found a memorandum of Old Brown's, importing that he had once mailed $5 to pay for the N. Y. *Tribune*—whether one, or in what name, we cannot ascertain—of course not his own, if this is a recent matter. Yesterday brought us another bundle of mare's-nest, in the shape of a report that *a receipt from Horace Greeley for letters, etc., rescued from Brown*," had turned up among the captured papers.

We notice this only to show with what desperate and scoundrelly assiduity this business is kept up. The *date* of that "receipt" would, at once, have pricked the whole bubble; and of the date is carefully withheld. We have not the faintest recollection of ever writing a word to Old Brown or any subject whatever to him in just possible that, sometime in 1856, when he was traveling somewhere at the East, we wrote him word that there was a letter or letters awaiting him at this office, having been sent here in ignorance of his whereabouts. That is quite as near as we ever came to having any confidential correspondence with him; and we supposed him to have been, and still to be, living in Canada, when we heard of him as rampant at Harper's Ferry.

THE CITY.

Primary Meetings To-night.

The primary meetings of the several wards of the city will be held on the 26th inst., from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M., at the following places:

1st Ward—Orient House, 265 State street, corner of Van Buren. Committee—N B Judd, J C Dore, B F Downing, M Wentworth, Jr, Isaac L Pearsons. Committee—Thos Hartsman, J P Root, Geo W Gage.

2d Ward—Smith's Office. Committee—H Greenebaum, J R Hendricks, A Garrison.

3d Ward—Armory. Committee—R H Foss, O H Salisbury, P Rohrer.

5th Ward—Eagle House, cor. Washington and Clinton sts. Committee—J D Ward, W J Wallis, W L Church.

6th Ward—Market House, Randolph street, between Wells and Franklin. Committee—A O Hessing, A Harvey, E Anthony.

7th Ward—North Market Hall. Committee—J R Huggins, Geo Schneider, J B Ackley.

8th Ward—Eagle House No. 2. Committee—A C Cowley, I A Arnold, H Kreisanne.

9th Ward—Harvey's Hotel. Committee—D F Wilson, F Schilling, B Rugg.

☞ R. Ludlam, M. D. of this city, will deliver the address at the annual meeting of the Illinois Homeopathic Association, which commences at Jacksonville on the 2d proximo.

☞ We learn from the Cleveland papers that at the late Railroad Convention in that city, the committee of eleven agreed upon a basis of passenger fares a little less than the rates of last winter, and generally about the same as that of the summer.

☞ Bradstreet, the Weather Strip man, will remain in the city one week longer. We notice he is fitting nearly all of our first class dwellings with this neat, simple, durable, and almost indispensible article. His office is at 77 Dearborn street, Room 18. P. O. Box 213.

HOLIDAY FOR THE REFORM SCHOOL.—The Reform School Boys are to visit the Court House this afternoon at two o'clock. They will be received and entertained in the Common Council room. They will no doubt be entertained by speeches, etc.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers and all lovers of the Fine Arts, particularly the ladies, that our well-known artists, Messrs. Florence & Brigham, 142 Lake street, have concluded to reduce the price upon all Pictures taken by them within the next twenty days.

☞ The Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Mission of this city, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in the First M. E. Church, at 3 P. M. Bishop Ames will preside. The annual report of the Secretary and Missionary will be read, and several brief address delivered. All are invited. No collection will be taken.

☞ The Chattel Mortgage sale by auction of furniture, &c., will be continued Monday morning at the Burnett House on Clark street, by Gilbert & Sampson, auctioneers, at 9½ o'clock. As that is the last day of sale, parties in want will do well to attend. The sale consists of parlor and chamber furniture, bedding, carpets, &c.

☞ We ought to have stated before this that the assertion by some of our cotemporaries that the Mayor had given orders to exclude the Reporters from the watch-house, is utterly untrue. They have the same *entre* to that institution they always had, especially when *accompanied by a Police Officer!*

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.—A meeting will be held in the Parlor of the First Congregational Church (Rev. W. W. Patton's) this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to take measures for establishing a *Free Medicine Dispensary* in the West Division, for the benefit of indigent women and children. All ladies and gentlemen interested are invited to attend.

DROWNED.—The Coroner on Thursday afternoon, held an inquest on the body of a boy named John Hoat, who was drowned the evening previous in the North Branch, opposite Halsted street. He was taking a load of bones in a skiff to a bone factory on the North Branch, when he fell overboard and was drowned. His parents reside on Larabee street.

ANOTHER TRIAL.—Another trial of Lee & Larned's New York Novelty Works Steam Fire Engine took place yesterday, at the southeast corner of the Court House Square. The first experiment was with a perpendicular stream, through 400 feet of hose, but the high state of the wind defeated any satisfactory results. The next experiment was through an inch nozzle, with 400 feet of hose: a stream was thrown 185 feet, and through an inch and a quarter nozzle, same length of hose, 1854 feet. These experiments were regarded as very successful.

MINIATURE CONGRESS.—Perhaps few of our readers are aware of the existence in our midst of a regular organized Miniature Congress, where all the political questions of the day are discussed, by members representing the different States, and the various political creeds. Just now these discussions may be of interest to many gentlemen as well as ladies; and all such may pass a pleasant hour in the Chicago House of Representatives, which is open free to all every Saturday evening at the Mechanic's Institute Hall.

A JOBBING HOUSE ROBBED BY ITS PORTER.—Officer W. S. Ten Broeck arrested yesterday morning a young man named Richard Moore, porter in the extensive jobbing house of Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, 22 Lake street, on the charge of robbing his employers of a quantity of silks, lace collars, cravats, sewing silks, gloves, plated spoons, &c., amounting in value to about $75. Moore has been in the employ of the firm since the 21st of June last, and has enjoyed the confidence of his employers to such an extent that they permitted him to have the key of the store and sleep in it. From the best information that could be obtained, he commenced his robbing operations about the middle of September, and from that time they were continued almost daily until he was detected. He was in the habit of disposing of the stolen goods to a noted pawn broker, who was led to believe from the frequency of his visits that there was something wrong, and he requested officer Ten Broeck to watch him, with the result as above stated. The officer went to the store of the firm and told them that their porter had been robbing them. But they would not believe the story until the stolen goods were produced. Mr. Richards called the porter to him, and charged him with the crime, and he immediately confessed his guilt. He was taken before Justice Akin, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—A circular has been issued by the President of this road, Geo. Bliss, Esq., which is probably the result of the recent meeting of the Directors at Toledo, stating that the company are compelled to postpone the payment of the interest to fall due on the first of November next, upon the bonds of the First Mortgage of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and upon the Sinking Fund, and Second General Mortgage Bonds, for not exceeding 60 or 90 days from that date. The Treasurer will give due notice of the time when payments will be made.

The embarassments of the Company are mainly attributed to the recent accident on the road and the dissatisfaction of the employees, who compelled them to pay large sums for back wages. The President says they are determined to bring up the pay rolls and thereafter pay them punctually.

DESPERATE FIGHT.—On Thursday night, two sailors, named Charles Roney and Timothy Burns, employed on board the barque Zadock Pratt, while in the forecastle, got into dispute, in which the former charged the latter with stealing something, upon which Burns challenged Roney to go on deck and "fight it out." When they reached the deck, Burns "pitched in," and during the fight Roney seized a handspike and hit Burns a terrible blow on the head, and also stabbed him in several places with a sheath knife, inflicting ghastly and dangerous wounds. They were brought before Justice Akin yesterday morning, and Burns fined $10 and Roney $25. The variation of half an inch where the knife entered Burns's neck, would have inevitably proved fatal.

CAMPHENE DISASTER.—A lady residing on West Madison street, had a narrow escape from being burned to death by a lamp explosion, on Thursday evening. She accidentally dropped a fluid lamp upon the floor, when it broke, and her clothing was in an instant a mass of flame. Her husband instantly sprang to her and wrapped her up in the carpet, and thus smothered the flames. She thus escaped any serious injury.

ANOTHER.—A few days since another lady residing in the West Division was placed in imminent peril in nearly the same manner. Her daughter extinguished the flames by wrapping a cloak around her.

Will people never learn to forego the use of this dangerous compound? Why will not our City Council take some action in this matter?

FIGHT IO A SALOON.—Col. Benjamin F. Wilder was arrested and brought to the Armory on Thursday night, charged with assaulting D. C. Hawley, with intent to kill. The evidence showed that a quarrel arose between the parties in Miner's saloon, on Van Buren street, when Hawley gave the Col. the lie. Wilder then seized a burning camphene lamp and threw it into Hawley's face, and followed up the attack with an iron spittoon and a poker. The prisoner was brought before Justice Akin yesterday morning and fined $40 on a charge of disorderly conduct.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Roman Catholic St. John's Church, located at the corner of Clark and Old streets, will be dedicated on Sunday (to-morrow), Oct. 30th, commencing at 10 o'clock. The dedication service will be under the charge of Right Rev. Bishop Duggan, assisted by a large number of the clergymen. There will be a solemn high mass and a sermon by the Bishop. A full choir will perform Mercadante's celebrated mass, under the leadership of Mr. McEvoy.

The building is of wood, and has been erected and brought to its present condition by the exertions of Rev. Mr. Waldron, its pastor.

INSTRUCTION IN OIL PAINTING.—Mrs. Blain, No. 457 West Lake street, proposes to open her studio for the instruction of the ladies of Chicago in Oil Painting. Mrs. B. has herself made great proficiency in the art; and her critical knowledge of its mysteries and difficulties qualifies her for the education of others. Her modest circular now before us says:

Among the many accomplishments which add charms to the domestic circle, stimulate a love of sublimity, and develop the finer attributes of our nature, none is nobler than the art of reproducing, in enduring forms, the beautiful scenes and cherished objects which delight the eye.

We trust that those who have inclination for the practice of the art which Mrs. B. teaches will not fail to at least satisfy themselves of her ability to give correct and valuable instruction therein.

POLICE.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday morning at the Police Court, Justice Akin, presiding:

Julia Davenport, keeping a house of ill fame, was fined $25 and 60 days in Bridewell. Roxana Reese, for being an inmate of Julia's house was fined $10 and 30 days. Lyman Benson, for being found in the same house, had $25 charged to him, which he has got to work out at 50 cents a day in the City Stone Yard. Benson stated that he was in search of goddesses for a house of ill fame which he was about to open at Dixon, in this State.

Maggie Burns, for threshing a man in a saloon on the North Side, and other disorderly conduct, was fined $5.

Adelia Williamson, arrested for being drunk and disorderly, was fined $5, but judgment was suspended on condition of her leaving the city before Tuesday next.

John Gannon, drunk and disorderly, $3; James Daily, disorderly, special bail; John Kelly, drunk, $3; John Neighbors, disorderly, $3; John Scott, drunk and disorderly, $3 and 10 days; James Alden, drunk, $3.

Martin Hufey, selling liquor without a license, $50. Nicholas Breacher, same offence, $50.

Benj. Wilder, assault with a deadly weapon, was fined $40.

MORSE. ESTOPPEL.—The telegraphic dispatch from Albany, published in your paper of today, states that the Indemnity Insurance Co. has failed. It should have read, "The New York Indemnity Insurance Co., of Albany," which was formerly located at Broadalbin, New York. It was a Mutual Company; afterwards its location was changed to Albany. It had but little other than stock notes for security, and never had much credit or standing as an Insurance Company. It should not be confounded with the Indemnity Fire Insurance Co. which is located in the City of New York, and has a cash capital of $150,000, well invested, and has a good standing as a reliable New York City Fire Insurance Company.

PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, Agents.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOVEMBER BOX TOY.—*Le Box Toy* for November, and the English papers for October 15, have been received by McNally & Co., 61 Dearborn street. The *Illustrated News* continues its series of engravings illustrative of the recent discovery of the remains of the Franklin expedition.

RECORDER'S COURT.—This Court adjourned on Thursday until December. Before adjourning, the prisoners who had been found guilty during the term were sentenced. The following persons, fourteen in all, were sentenced to the State Prison:

Lars Robinson, rape. States prison six years.

George Marshall and David Palmer, sailors, larceny of anchor chain. State prison one year each.

Patrick Donnelly, larceny of a box of shoes. State prison three years.

Charles Gibney and James Chambers, highway robbery. Chambers from Toronto, C. W., has two sisters in Scotland. State prison twelve years each.

Charles W. Patterson, larceny of Mrs. Ballard's trunk. State prison two years.

Carl and Frank Kneuter, burglary, larceny, robbery, thieving, etc. State prison nine years each on second conviction, and two years each afterward upon first conviction.

John Goldrop, larceny. State prison two years.

John Mack, larceny of carpenter's tools, value $8. State prison one year.

Frederick W. Myers, larceny of a horse. State prison seven years.

Chambers Scott, larceny of everything he could get hold of. State prison one year.

James Furney, forgery. One year in penitentiary.

THE LAKE HURON DISASTER.—The following dispatch from Goderich, C. W., was received by Mr. A. H. Covert, of this city, yesterday. It confirms our previous apprehensions, that all of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Propeller Troy, with the exception of the three persons named heretofore, have perished:

GODERICH, Oct. 27th, 1859.

A. H. COVERT:—We have found the life-boat and part of the wreck of the propeller Troy. Crew lost. Will immediately leave for Sarnia.

GEO. F. PLIMLEY.

☞ Range of the Thermometer for the week, as taken by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph street:

DATE.	7 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 22	47	57	50
Sunday, Oct. 23	39	52	47
Monday, Oct. 24	44	60	57
Tuesday, Oct. 25	50	56	51
Wednesday, Oct. 26	47	60	57
Thursday, Oct. 27	39	61	49
Friday, Oct. 28	39	58	52

LOCAL MATTERS.

CARD.—A fresh lot of those elegant Castor, Esquimaux, President, Moscow, Samson and St. Petersburg Over Coatings. Also Whitney Beavers, Devonshire Kerseys, etc., have just been received direct from the importers by express, and which, together with a most superb assortment of Fine Black Cloths, Doe Skins, stuffs for business suits, Vestings, &c., which we are making up to order in first rate style only, and for which orders are respectfully solicited. H. H. TAPPEN.

oct28 2t a772

CARD.—A fresh lot of those elegant Castor, Esquimaux, President, Moscow, Samson and St. Petersburgh Over Coatings; also Whitney Beavers, Devonshire Kersey, etc., have just been received direct from the importers by express, and which, together with a most superb assortment of Fine Black Cloths, Doe Skins, stuffs for business suits, Vestings, &c., which we are making up to order in first rate style only, and for which orders are respectfully solicited. H. H. TAPPEN.

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CAMPHENE DISASTER.—A lady residing on West Madison street, had a narrow escape from being burned to death by a lamp explosion, on Thursday evening. She accidentally dropped a fluid lamp upon the floor, when it broke, and her clothing was in an instant a mass of flame. Her husband instantly sprang to her and wrapped her up in the carpet, and thus smothered the flames. She thus escaped any serious injury.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

MURDERERS AT LARGE.—"Harper's Ferry Riot" is not to be compared with the murders committed daily in every part of the United States by the use of cacuphene and burning fluid. Avoid the use of the latter article, and beware! Call at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street, and purchase a non explosive Oil and Lamp which will give a better and cheaper light than the above mentioned. oct25-7t a766

☞ By the removal of Wamsley & Huestonto 41 and 43 Clark street, they have secured unequalled accommodations for both their wholesale and retail trade.

They now exhibit altogether the largest stock of Millinery at retail to be found in the city; and are showing good taste in their styles of Cloaks and Talmas.

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oct17:2m

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 136 Lake st. au27-1y

☞ Vichot! Conchas!! Comerciante La Orleans Regalia de Londres!!!! La Mejor De La Habana!!!!! Choice and select brands of Cigars just received by W. Corbin & Co., 65 South Clark street. Try them.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Rev. J. G. Bartholomew will preach in the Second Universalist Church, on Union street, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

—The regular services of the Reformed Presbyterian Church will be held in the West Market Hall to-morrow Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School meets at 12 o'clock.

—Second Reformed Dutch Church, corner Monroe and Sangamon streets. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School 9½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. G. A. BOWNE, Pastor.

—The friends of the family of W. G. Hathaway, and especially all the students who knew his nephew, are invited to attend the funeral services of Geo. B. Hathaway, on Saturday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Academy, 161 South Clark street, Chicago.

—The Church of the "Ascension," Protestant Episcopal, on Oak street, between Wells and Lasalle, N. D., is open for divine service every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M., and also on Wednesday evenings at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 1½ P. M. REV. WILLIAM PULTON, Rector.

—There is divine service in St. James' Church every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MARRIED.

At Buffalo, Illinois, Oct. 25th, by Rev. W. E. Holyoke, STEPHEN T. BLISS, Esq., of Ill. Bar, and Chicago, and MAY E. WOODFORD, daughter of O. F. Woodford, of Buffalo.

DIED.

In Morris, Grundy County, N. Y., on the 12th inst., Capt. DAN SMITH, in the 56th year of his age.

D. B. WINTON
GROCER,
NO. 109.....STATE STREET.....NO. 109
Now in store and to arrive, a full fresh stock of
Assorted Groceries, Provisions,
FLOUR,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
Offering at very low figures for
CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH!
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong, Fine Breakfast.
COFFEES—Old Government Java, Mocha, Rio, Santos, Maracaibo, Laguayra.
NEW YORK REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS,
FRESH CAN FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES.
☞ Goods at wholesale as low rates as any house in town. oct28

NEWELL SNOW,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 112 Dearborn st., Chicago.
Being in receipt of frequent consignments from Eastern markets, and availing myself of the best opportunities presented in this market, I am able to offer GREAT BARGAINS to cash buyers of Groceries in
Large or Small Quantities.
Dealers as well as those buying for their own use will find it for their advantage to examine my stock and prices.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
oct-6m-d300 NEWELL SNOW.

DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS.—The subscribers having enlarged their facilities for manufacturing, and are now prepared to fill all orders to supply the increasing demand; which heretofore we have been compelled to delay, and have and intend to keep an assortment of all the sizes of
PLOWS AND BREAKERS
hitherto manufactured by them, as well as other kinds of Agricultural implements, such as the Moline Cast Steel Corn and Potatoe Fillers, Cultivators, Hunter's Or Yokes (of three sizes) Hoes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Horse Rakes, &c., and we intend to keep up with the scientific improvements of the age. Our work is warranted of the very best material by the best workmen, and is warranted in every particular by DEERE & CO.
Moline, Ill., October 1st, 1859. oct7-s79-1y

SNOW'S SEMINARY—No. 275 Huron street, North Division. The fifth school year will commence Monday, Oct. 24th, 1859. Circulars of Terms Department etc., sent. Prizes of tuition having been awarded to Misses Mary Hoyt, Ellen Hoyt, Harriet Chesebrough and Cooke's Bookkeeping.
sept7-s177-3m O. T. SNOW, Principal.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 51 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-1y34-7

SPIRITUALISM.—Miss A. W. SPRAGUE, Trance Speaking Medium, will lecture on the above subject on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in Mechanics' Institute Hall, corner of Washington and Clark streets. oct29 2t

TO RENT—No. 378 Wabash ave-nue, comp'te a good house in 8 rooms, with water and gas. Inquire on the premises. Possession given within ten days. oct28s78-1w

BOARDING can be obtained at No. 67 Warren street. oct27s77-1w

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated in a private family with board and an unfurnished front room, lower story, at 42 South Jefferson street. Terms low. P. O. box 2617. oct27s1w

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of rooms to let with board to a gentleman and lady, or a few single gentlemen. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Inquire at 252 Michigan street, 2d door west of Rush street. oct26s77w

BOARDING.—A Single Suit of pleasant, well furnished rooms, with superior board, in a small private family, may be had by applying at No. 40 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue. oct26-1w

WANTED—Any parties having a stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, OR CLOTHING, can hear of an opportunity to exchange for Real Estate, Notes and Cash, by addressing Box 2547, Chicago. oct26s76-1w

LOST—A Note of $900 against N. W. & A. J. Napier, dated St. Joseph, June 1st, 1859, due January 1st, 1860, payable to the order of S. Primeville. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating said note. E. PRIMEVILLE,
oct29 2t N. W. NAPIER.

A WINTER'S PAYING BUSINESS FOR A LITTLE MONEY.—I have a stock of Groceries in store for a careful purchaser cheaply. Must be sacrificed for a little cash. Will rent store or good paper. Apply to JARVIS, No. 62 Dearborn street. oct28-3t

FARM TO EXCHANGE.—We have a farm of 170 acres to exchange for city property. A large portion of the farm is fenced and has been cultivated; has a log house, a large frame barn and other outbuildings; is well supplied with timber and water, and situated within a few miles of a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Apply to SWIFT & JOHNSON,
oct28-3t 51 Lasalle street.

BILLS AGAINST THE CITY. All persons who have authorized accounts or bills against the city of Chicago, whether due or not, are respectfully requested to state them out and FILE THEM AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, On or before November First Next,
That they may be charged to the proper departments and provision made for their payment as soon as possible.
oct29 3t SAM'L D. WARD, City Comptroller.

OIL PAINTING
BY
MRS. BLAIN
Respectfully announces to the Ladies of this city that she is prepared to give
INSTRUCTION IN OIL PAINTING,
AT HER ROOMS,
No. 457 WEST LAKE STREET, No. 457
Where she would be pleased to meet them.
The Course of Instruction comprises twenty-fourlessons, in which a lady can paint a Landscape, Fruit or Flower pictures, valued at from twenty to fifty dollars each.
Terms—Ten Dollars Per Course.
☞ Ladies desirous of securing instruction in this art at their own residence, can do so by applying to Mrs. Blain, at her rooms as above, or by addressing her through the Post Office, Box 1966. oct26s1w

FOR GREEN BAY AND
all intermediate Ports,
The Steamer
OGONTZ,
CAPT. FLOOD,
Will leave her dock, Nos. 6 and 8 River street, for the above ports
On Saturday Oct. 29th, at 9 P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
oct28 4t A. E. GOODRICH.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Goods for Men's Wear.
81 & 83 - SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. - 81 & 83
Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest to a stock now in store for the Fall Trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of:

Broadcloths,	Beaver Rovers,
Black Doeskins,	Pressed Cassimeres,
Velvet Vestings,	Castor "
Coating Cloths,	Blue Pilots,
Kentucky Jeans,	Devon Kerseys,

TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. ☞ An examination of our stock is solicited. au27-1y

A NEW VOLUME
JUST RECEIVED.
SPLENDID ILLUSTRATED EDITION
OF
COOPER'S NOVELS.
Issued in a style of unsurpassed elegance, and
Beautifully Illustrated by 500 Original Drawings, by F. O. C. Darley.
TEN VOLUMES.
THE PIONEERS, RED ROVER, LAST OF THE MOHICANS, THE SPY, WYANDOTTE, HEADSMAN, PILOT, WEPT OF WISH TON WISH; HEADSMAN, and PRAIRIE,
ARE NOW READY AND FOR SALE.
PRICE, $1.10 PER VOLUME.
WM. B. KEEN, Sole Agent for Illinois.
No. 148 Lake street, Chicago.

OIL PAINTING—Miss Cameron, Artist from New York, has taken rooms corner of West Washington and Canal streets for the purpose of giving instructions in OIL PAINTING AND PENCIL DRAWING. Terms reasonable. Persons wishing to take lessons will do wal to call soon, in order to commence with the class now forming. Rooms open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. oct2 s734 1w

TO ADVERTISERS!
"THE COMMONWEALTH"
Has the LARGEST CIRCULATION, and is therefore the best Advertising medium in Northern Wisconsin.
BRYANT & LIGHTBODY,
Pub'rs and Proprietors, Fon-du-Lac, Wis.
oct8s778-5w

EXTRA
LEAF LARD,
OUR OWN BRAND,
For sale by
TOBEY & BOOTH,
No. 11.....South Clark Street.....No. 11
oct26s774-1w

INSURANCE—
PARSONS & WADSWORTH,
AGENTS.
Irving Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Roger Williams Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Equitable Life Assurance Company, New York.
Office No. 8 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets.
L. V. PARSONS. oct7 s781-2m JAS. WADSWORTH.

NEW HEAVY MESS PORK.
We have the only
NEW HEAVY MESS PORK
In the Market, which we offer
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.
TOBEY & BOOTH,
No. 11.....South Clark st.....No. 11
oct26s774-1w

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,
OF CANADA,
In anticipation of the opening of the Western Division of this line from
Detroit to Toronto,
On the 7th of November, the Grand Trunk Company are now prepared to receive rolling freight by wagon and their own Warehouses at Port Sarnia, (opposite Port Huron,)
AND STORE THE SAME TO ABOVE DATE,
Or until such reasonable time thereafter as may be agreed upon.
FREE OF ANY CHARGE WHATEVER.
There is storage room provided for 60,000 bbls of Flour.
JAMES WARRACE, Gen'l Western Ag't, Chicago.
M. PERKINS, Gen'l Freight Agent, Montreal, C. E.
oct1-s704-5w

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Massonic Temple, opposite Post Office.
Authorized Capital, $500,000 | Paid in and secured, $175,000.
Directors—F. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. G. Wilder, A. L. Edwards, Hiram B. Rumsey.
Orrin L. Sherer, General Agent; John A. Nichols, President; Lewis B. Richards, City Surveyor; E. G. Wilder, Secretary.
☞ Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance. jy3-1y

COAL, COAL, COAL.
The subscriber has for sale
Delivered to any part of the City,
At the lowest prices, all kinds of Hard and Soft Coal for family purposes.
oct7-s706-1m THOS. HALEY,
North Wells St. cor. Kinzie.

THE STEAMER TRAVELER will run between Milwaukee and Racine, leaving each of those places every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
oct5-s705-1m D. D. DOOLITTLE, Agent.

BROOM CORN WANTED by
C. H. REVERDY,
oct26s775-6w No. 72 South Dearborn street.

Press & Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1859.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

On Tuesday, the 8th day of November, there will be elected in each county of this State a School Commissioner whose duties are of more consequence than the majority of the electors suppose, and whose emoluments are something. During the year 1858, the sum of $2,106,061.90 passed through the hands of these officers in one way, and another for school purposes, and the sum of $35,000 was legally retained by them for the service. But more important than the clerical functions of apportioning the school funds, are the duties committed to them as local superintendents of public instruction. These are laid down chiefly in the law of 1855, which, together with the financial trusts of the School Commissioners, we will briefly enumerate.

The School Commissioner shall keep records in three separate books of all petitions for the sale of school lands, of all plats and certificates of valuation, of all sales, and of all moneys received and paid out, both principal and interest, with all the particulars relating thereto. He shall apportion that part of the general school fund set apart by the Auditor of the State for his county, among the several townships and fractional townships according to number of persons under twenty-one years therein, paying the same to the respective township treasurers or other authorized persons. He shall make an annual report to the State Superintendent of the number of schools, scholars and teachers in his county; the time in which schools have been kept open; the amount of compensation paid to teachers, male and female; the value of school property and libraries; and all other information connected with the educational interests of his county which the Superintendent may require. He shall visit as often as practicable the several schools in his county and note the common method of instruction and branches taught, and give such directions in the art of teaching and the method thereof as to him, together with the school trustees or directors of the respective townships, shall be deemed expedient and necessary, so that each school shall be equal to the grade for which it was established; and that there may be, as far as practicable, uniformity in the course of studies in the schools of the several grades respectively. He shall also, in this particular, carry out the advice and instructions of the State Superintendent. In case the township trustees shall fail to furnish the Commissioner the information required for his annual report to the Superintendent, he shall employ a competent person to do so, and sue the trustees in their individual capacity for the reasonable compensation of the person so employed. He shall have charge of the poll lists and certificates of election of the township trustees. He shall make sales at public auction of school lands according to the provisions of the school law and report the same to the Auditor. He shall receive two per cent of all funds passing through his hands, whether in the way of apportionment, sales or loans, and two dollars per day for visiting schools, for his compensation.

These are briefly the duties of the County School Commissioners. It is easy to see that competent and capable officers throughout the State may give the cause of popular education an impetus of lasting value, while those who are content merely to do office work and absorb their fees are simply better than no Commissioners at all. Hundreds of men in every community are able to give the requisite bond, and to discharge the machine duties of the office, of whom not half a dozen have any clear conception of the responsibilities of the place. A nomination, equivalent to an election, is to be made for this county on Tuesday next. We do not know who are aspirants for the office, but we trust that qualifications for the educational department of the duties may be carefully looked to by those who have the selection of the candidate.

THE BORDER MARTYR.

He need not be told that we have no sympathy with, no palliation for, the cool, premeditated, and unprovoked murder of a fellow-man. It is a crime of the deepest dye, an offence against the laws of the sovereign State into which his arms were carried; and he must abide the consequences of his act. They may be death, may be confinement in a lunatic asylum, may be a conviction followed by a pardon. Whatever they are, he must meet them, and the condemnation of all just-minded men.

But while we unqualifiedly condemn him and his crazy endeavor, we see no excuse for the indecent haste with which the chivalry of the country stood Harper's Ferry, are hurrying him to final sentence and death. He is a prisoner, without friends in a strange place, among an excited and revengeful people whom he has wronged, he has only the counsel whom the Court has assigned him, has been wounded and crippled, his energies have been shot down or are in chains, and surrounded by troops of armed men and by the officers of the law, he cannot hope for rescue. He has indeed, though proudly and as a man still entitled to an observance of the forms of justice, for but three days delay, until counsel of his choice can reach the place of trial, until his wounds enable him to confront his enemies, until he can stand erect and be heard in his own cause. These are but reasonable requests, and ought, for the honor of the criminal jurisprudence of Virginia, and for the vindication of mooted magnanimity of the chivalry, to have been granted. The terms in which his denial was made should have shamed the court into compliance. He said:

Virginians: I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken. I did not ask to have my life spared. The Governor of the State of Virginia tendered me his assurance that I should have a fair trial; but under the circumstances *I know will I be able to have a fair trial.* If I seek my blood, you can have it at any moment, without the mockery of a trial. I have had no counsel. I have not been able to advise in any one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow-prisoners, and am utterly unable to attend in any way to my own defence. My memory don't serve me. My health is indifferent, although improving. These are unsatisfying circumstances, than I would urge in our favor, if a fair trial is to be allowed us. But if are to be forced with a mere form—a true execution—you might spare yourselves the trouble. I am ready for my fate. I do not ask a trial. I beg for no mockery of a trial—no insult—nothing but that which conscience gives, conscience would drive you to petition. I ask no favor. I have not even known what the nature of examination is. I do not know what is to be the benefit of it to the Government. I see no use further to be attained by it. I am not be foolishly insulted, only as cowardly barians insult those who fall into their power.

In contrast these which, when his situation probable fate are remembered, are as bold ds as ever historical hero spoke, with the ts of his opponents when they shrunk back the fire of the rifles of his party—with indignities offered to the bodies of the bleeding men—with their loud clamors for life—with their disreputable judicial haste ith their parade of armed men, common and officers—and the play which should be owed on the coo misguided and demented. ld man, falls upon those who are impatient ap his blood, and who can hardly wait t the mockery of a trial has been concluded. confess that we are disappointed. When Judge presiding charged the Grand Jury, hoped, so wise and timely were his words, nothing like vehemence would be permitted to enter into the examination now or hereafter, and a display of fairness and moderation in the bent hearing of the case would disarm. We are ashamed that few in the North who pathies with this accused. But that hope in compliance of this Court with the prisoner's request has quashed; and we must be ten to see the feeling that Brown has been fully murdered, turned, having the natural feelings of the North, into a flame that must be subdued by the crimes and death of Harper's Ferry are repressed. He has by her eagerness for revenge thrown an opportunity that will not soon come ind again.

COUNSEL FOR BROWN.

We learn by private sources, that Hon. Hiram Griswold, a well known and able member of the Cleveland Bar, left Ohio, a day or two since, for Charlestown, Va., where he will act as counsel for Brown. He went in compliance with Brown's request to Mr. Tilden, urged in a letter which we publish in another column. Mr. Griswold is a learned and eloquent advocate, but he goes on a hopeless mission. That Court will hang the prisoner before he arrives, if he does not make unusual haste!

THE RIVER DIFFICULTY.

Hon. A. Lincoln, in a private letter to gentleman of this city, says:

"I am greatly shocked by the late attempt of Governor Wise; but I do not believe that the Democracy will be able to cross the river of their difficulties at Harper's Ferry."

The Three Great Electionsmakers.

Since the abatement of the Democratic invasion of Kansas, there have been three notable excitements which were god-sends to the newspapers. The first was the Burdell-Cunningham tragedy, in which the bogus baby figured so conspicuously. The second was the "murder on the innocents," known as the "stump-tail-kick" war, illustrated by Frank Leslie. The last is old Brown's *raid* at Harper's *Ferry*. The two former furnished fine sensation material for the public journals, but after a successful run passed off the stage, and are no longer mentioned. The last piece is now on the boards, presented daily to full houses, but ere long it will be "played out," and succeeded by the next sensation.

Hold the Scales Even.

If the Abolitionist Brown is to be hung for Billibustering in Virginia, why should not the Democrat Walker be executed for fillibustering in Nicaragua? Upon what principle of justice can the former be punished and the latter acquitted? Why do the Democrats thirst for the blood of Old Brown and lavish on the pirate Walker their caresses? Is it because the one fillibustered to free slaves and the other to enslave free men? Will some Democrat answer!

Capt. John E. Cook.

The *Valley Blade*, a Democratic paper published at Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., says that Capt. John E. Cook, one of the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists, is a brother-in-law of Gov. Willard, of Indiana,—also that the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute, has been engaged to defend him.

A DOUBTFACK.—The editors of the *Times* are the worst pro-slavery fanatics in the State of Illinois. A great Virginian, (John Randolph) said of such men—pointing his long bony finger at a Doughface:

"Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the North, who comes here to defend slavery on principle."

California.

The result of the late election in California on the side issues of a revision of the Constitution, and the erection of a new Territory, was incorrectly reported by telegraph. On the question of a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, 42,822 votes were yes, and 9,906 were nay; but the proposition is lost, because the statute required a majority of all the votes cast, and the total number was about 105,000.

The proposition for the separation of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, and a part of Buena Vista Counties from the remainder of the State, found much favor in those counties, which, alone, were permitted to vote on the question. The number of "yeas" was 2,457; the "nays" 328; and the yeas being more than two-thirds of all the votes cast, the people of California are supposed to have granted their consent to the separation and the establishment of a new Territory, to be called "Colorado." By a clerical mistake, however, of the persons who made out the official report of the vote of Los Angeles County, the "yeas" confess that county on the question of the Territory were put down on the "nays" side, and the "nays" on the "yeas" side, and this mistake changes the whole result, and gives the "nays" a majority of the entire vote cast on that question, the vote of Los Angeles County outnumbering the united vote of the other counties, and has not been counted. The proposed division stands in any event to be consummated without the consent of the State Legislatures and of Congress.

Cause of the Insurrection.

The *Pennsylvanian*, the leading Democratic organ in Philadelphia, charges Brown's *raid* to the "unchecked aggressions of Popular Sovereignty." It is especially severe upon Douglas and his doctrines, and charges that they lead directly to the disunion scheme. Here is

"Douglas' Squatter Sovereignty is the most recent offspring of Abolitionism and Republicanism; it is avowed bold, and rebellious in its turn against its progenitors, and it has withdrawn support from the fields which they have tilled, and thrives best wherever political depravity, lawlessness and violence have the most room to revel over the minds of men. It hesitates not to assail the highest authorities in the land, to ridicule Revolutionary memories, and to contemn good men of the party; and in fine to demoralize the Democratic mind, and bring it into open public contempt. It hides not its hate to create disorganization. It had its origin in a violent crusade against the rights and the property of a portion of our fellow-citizens. It has progressed by a dethronement of the law, and yet its final settlement is demanded upon the right to exercise a sovereignty which is in conflict with the Constitution, and the very existence of which must produce collision, riot, and insurrection to a community yet unformed, and without the power of resistance."

We wish to call the careful and prayerful attention of the Chicago *Times* to the above vivid picture of the consequences of its pet doctrine drawn by a high authority in the party to which it belongs. The Democracy of the South take a similar view, and charge upon Douglas and his followers the origin of the present slavery excitement. Would old Brown have ever been heard of, had Douglas let the Missouri Compromise alone?

A Democratic Confab.

It is an unusual thing for these whose curs happen to be in the vicinity of locofoco confabnow-a-days, to hear something like the following:

DEM. NO. 1.—"Well, this is great news from Harper's Ferry!"

DEM. NO. 2.—"Glorious! It's turning our Kansas outrages on the Black Republicans completely."

DEM. NO. 1.—"Well, it is, and we must charge it on them. If we keep up the cry strong we'll scare away from their party a good many timid Republicans, I tell you."

DEM. NO. 2.—"There couldn't possibly anything better than this have happened for us at this time. Coming on the very heels of the Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota and Pennsylvania elections, if we use it well, we ought to break their forces."

DEM. NO. 1.—"That's so. But we must charge on them *strong*. Put Brown, Seward, Lincoln, Chase, Garrison and Smith, all in the same boat. They put us through on Kansas and we'll pay them for it."

DEM. NO. 2.—"But, I say, Old Brown's game, is it he—at any rate he has given us life we couldn't have got up either way."

Business engagements at this point calling these two honest Democrats away, they separated, each one no doubt heartily ashamed of himself for the contemptible part he had borne in the conversation. In view of this interchange of opinion, what are the "glorious principles of

1859. 1859.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1859.

Our great panic is gradually subsiding, and there is a prospect that we shall escape the terrible dangers which so lately encompassed us. The cock-and-bull stories of the last week were so ludicrous that our people generally are now laughing at them.

On Saturday evening the Republican association held a special meeting, and the attendance did not indicate that the threats of the *States* newspaper had frightened anybody in Washington. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting which has been held for a long time. Resolutions were passed condemning Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry and the *States* attack upon the Republicans of Washington, and reasserting staunch Republican doctrines as laid down in the Republican platform.

The Democratic members have not yet decided to keep their courage up respecting the organization of the House. They assert very positively and with considerable positiveness that Mr. Pennington will be elected Speaker of the House—that the arrangements are all made, etc. etc. This is all very well, but Mr. Pennington don't happen to have it in his power to command a majority of votes.

Wendell is working very hard to be printer, and he imagines that he has somewhat to ship into the opposite direction. He has given his opinion about the conduct in the States and his ill reputation in the following business: He says Superintendent of this gentlemen, in fact.

The New York *Evening Post* also learns, that Fred has considered it necessary to disappear for a time. He was engaged to deliver his lecture in Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, but was not forthcoming at the appointed hour, which failure is ascribed to a sudden fit of modesty in the States where he resides. He desires, *as all Northern men do*, and as *many Southern men have done*, and perhaps do still, to see Slavery abolished in the States *through the instrumentality of the people of those States themselves*. But he takes the ground that neither Congress nor the people of the North have anything to do with the question—that it is unconstitutional for either to interfere in the matter—and that it can only be lawfully and peaceably accomplished by the action of the Southern States themselves.

In thus exploding the position of Seward, who is recognized by the whole country as the ablest and most influential of the Republican leaders, we have been actuated only by a desire to prevent the Southern people from using needless alarm, as a necessary consequence of their believing the statement of the *Examiner*, that the Republicans "avow that they will employ any and all means to extirpate Slavery *from the Southern States*, whether by the bayonet of foreign enemies or by the horrors and knife of the rebellious negro." We say that the Republican party, as such, have avowed *no such purpose and no such work*. All its leaders and presses, with unanimity as exception, openly repudiate all they entertain no designs against Slavery in the States. And *as a matter of policy*, to say nothing of the justice of the matter, we think it improper in the ex reme, to impute to them such purposes and designs. If we believe, as the *Examiner intends to do*, that the Republican party harbored any such atrocious designs, we should be calling justly upon the Southern people to fly to arms, and not to wasting their breath in railing about the Democracy at the next Presidential election.

Gov. Wise and Gerrit Smith.

Some of the newspapers are disposed to censure Gov. Wise for expressing a willingness to let Gerrit Smith off with a lecture. They probably do not overrate the atrocity of Smith's offence, but they underrate the severity of the penalty! In those memorable *records of French*, which Dr. Dibdin's rambling fancy has made immortal, rivalling the immortal meetings at the Mermaid's and Apollo, is a volume of Chapelain's *Pucelle*—a poem which in critical esteem occupies about the same relative position in French literature as Columbiad does in ours. The American—was regularly laid open on the table, and if one of the company committed a blunder, he was required to read, first, one of the verses of it. "A whole page," says Racine, "was sentence of death." Although Gerrit Smith is a man of intellect and of culture, we are far from supposing that his sensibility to dullness is as acute as that of Racine or Boileau or Moliere or La Fontaine; but, then, in all the refinements of exquisite, excruciating dullness, what was Chapelain's epic to a lecture by Governor Wise! There is certainly good ground for thinking that the contemptible opinion the Governor alleged lenity have been made with but due reflection.—*Louisville Journal.*

After Fred. Douglas.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

The Rochester *Democrat* of yesterday says:

"Some suspicious-looking characters, of gentlemanly but official demeanor, have been hanging about Rochester for a day or two past. It is supposed that their object in visiting Rochester is to call on Mr. Frederick Douglass for certain information regarding the recent attack at Harper's Ferry. It so happens, however, that Mr. Douglass is out of town, and his present whereabouts does not seem to be generally known. These strangers were said to be connected with the United States Marshal's office—Deputies of this gentlemen, in fact."

The New York *Evening Post* also learns that Fred has considered it necessary to disappear for a time. He was engaged to deliver his lecture in Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, but was not forthcoming at the appointed hour, which failure is ascribed to a sudden fit of modesty in the States where he resides. He desires, as all Northern men do, and as many Southern men have done, and perhaps do still, to see Slavery abolished in the States, through the instrumentality of the people of those States themselves. But he takes the ground that neither Congress nor the people of the North have anything to do with the question—that it is unconstitutional for either to interfere in the matter—and that it can only be lawfully and peaceably accomplished by the action of the Southern States themselves.

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The Canvass in the Sixth District.

McClernand's "Pizzenictum" Argument showed up—The Laughter Forgery Squelched Again.

[Correspondence of the Illinois State Journal.]

LITCHFIELD, Montgomery Co. Oct. 22, 1859.

ED. JOURNAL:—Quite a considerable audience was gathered here to-day to hear the two candidates for Congress "talk politics."

Judge Palmer opened the discussion by calling attention to the efforts which had been made during the whole slavery agitation to prejudice the Republican party before the people by calling it bad names. He had lately seen a friend from Arkansas, who had always been a good Democrat, and who told him that he never voted the Democratic ticket down in Arkansas, because there in his neighborhood the democrats all went by the name of "pizzenictums"—and it was considered a great disgrace to be a "pizzenictum." Up here in Illinois the Democrats, trying to better argument's against Republican doctrines, and knowing that many people disliked to be called "Abolitionists," attempt to nail the Republican party with that name of reproach, and even Col. McClernand, with all his learning, and eloquence and dignity, in the evening of his political career, found it necessary, day after day to resort to the silly, miserable and dirty "pizzenictum" argument to sustain himself.

Enlarging on his theme, Palmer appealed to his auditors, not as partisans, but as American citizens, to judge whether the object of the Republican party, the abolition of our Territories from the inroad of slavery—that dark, ominous cloud in the South so pregnant with danger to the Union—was a fit party cause to call down upon it all the execrations of "fanatisism, or "abolitionism," and whether it was not, on the contrary, fanatical and absurd to apply such terms to that party, which has given to the United States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota by such overwhelming majorities. It was precisely such speeches as Douglas and Richardson and Brooks were making that inflamed southern sentiment, and led directly to such insurrections as that of Harper's Ferry, and which, if not for all, had been the practical result of this agitation let loose upon the country by Douglas. Nothing except to pervert the Constitution, and to establish the false doctrine that the Constitution carries slavery into all the Territories.

After Palmer had finished, McClernand got up and "said his piece," in reality the most feeble style of declamation he has yet exhibited. Of course it contained the usual "Abolition" slang, the usual "pizzenictum" argument, which Palmer had previously handled from him, and which Palmer again took off in a most scathing review in his rejoinder.

These catch words of "Abolitionism," "negro equality," etc., said Judge Palmer in substance, had been invented by the ambitious demagogues who plunged the country into this strife, to divert the attention of the people from their unholy and wicked designs. They had served their purpose, and now that the country was perfectly nauseated with their repetition, had even by them been cast aside. It only remained for small potato, one-horse politicians to dress themselves up in the cast-off clothes of their masters, which but showed their pigmy proportions in greater contrast, and go strutting about the country in their borrowed nakedness, crying, "abolition"—"abolition"—"abolition!" I don't think I ever saw raw bile manifested so fast in my life, as in this miserable which the Col. got.

Would you believe it—the Col. absolutely made another attempt to resurrect the old "Lanphier Resolution of 1854! But Palmer was ready for him, and read from Douglas' speech his own denial and retraction of it, besides administering to the Col. such a lecture on the honest courtesies of the campaign, as will spike that gun for good. He also made a stirring and effective appeal to the listeners present, in behalf of Free Homesteads, Free Society, and Free Schools, which, together with the detection of McClernand in his attempt to forge a Democratic speech for Douglas, will secure Palmer a handsome gain from the Democratic vote of the town.

A Sensible Southern View of the Republican Party.

The Richmond *Whig* has been laughing at the ridiculous figure cut by the Virginia fire-eaters in the late Harper's Ferry foray. The Richmond *Examiner* replys by charging that it "is the intention of the Republican party to employ any and all means to extirpate slavery from the Southern States by the bayonet of foreign enemies or by the torch and knife of the rebellious negro."

The *Whig* takes up these false and malicious charges and replies to them, and we commend its remarks to the Northern Democratic papers, which are striving to *extract some* dirty partisan advantage out of the Harper's Ferry affair. It thus nails the base coin to the counter:

So far as the Republican party, as a distinct political organization, is concerned, there is no evidence existing of any intention on its part, as the *Examiner intends to do*, that the Republicans means to extirpate slavery from the Southern States, whether by the bayonet of foreign enemies or by the torch and knife of the rebellious negro. We repeat, that *no such purpose has ever been signified by the Republican party*, and no such threat ever made, nor do we believe that it has ever entered into the mind of any man, will be entertained by it, or that any such silly threat towards the South will ever escape its lips. *Such a purpose, or threat, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is to effect the secession of slavery from the Territories.*

We suppose that it will be readily admitted, even by the *Examiner*, to be as able and as reckless as any of the Republican leaders. The *Examiner* has often charged that he is the head and front of that party—its representative man, and the embodiment of "its principles and designs." Webster's Dictionary will show to the Southern people what they may expect in the event of a triumph of the Republican party at the next Presidential election. It harps upon the "irrepressible conflict" with great satisfaction and gusto. And we deply to a single article of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's that harangue, which sustains in assumption that the Republicans, as a party, *propose any interference with Slavery*, or corruption but one, in the minds of men. It hesitates not to assail the highest authorities in the land, to ridicule Revolutionary memories, and to contemn good men of the party; and in fine to demoralize the Democratic mind, and bring it into open public contempt. It hides not its hate to create disorganization. It had its origin in a violent crusade against the rights and the property of a portion of our fellow-citizens. It has progressed by a dethronement of the law, and yet its final settlement is demanded upon the right to exercise a sovereignty which is in conflict with the Constitution, and the very existence of which must produce collision, riot, and insurrection to a community yet unformed, and without the power of resistance."

Capt. John Brown.

His Character, Religion, Politics, etc.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

John Brown has elements of character which, under circumstances favorable to their proper development and right direction, would have made him one of the great men of the world. Napoleon himself had no more blind and trusting confidence in his own destiny and strength than his iron will and unbending purpose was equal to that of any man living or dead; his religious enthusiasm and sense of duty (exaggerated and false though it was) was yet earnest and since a, and not excelled by that of Oliver Cromwell or any of his followers; while no danger could for a moment alarm or disturb him. Though, doubtless, his whole nature was subject to, and almost constantly, for the last three or four years, pervaded by the deepest excitement, his exterior was always calm and cool. His manner, though conveying the idea of a stern and self-sustaining man, was yet gentle and courteous, and marked by frequent and delicate manifestations of kindness; and it can probably be said of him, with truth, that, amid all his provocations, he never perpetrated an act of wanton or unnecessary cruelty. He was scrupulously honest, moral and temperate, and never gave utterance to a boast. Upon one occasion, when one of the ex-Governors of Kansas said to him that he was a marked man, and that the Missourians were determined, sooner or later, to take his scalp, the old man straightened himself up with a look of enthusiasm and defiance in his gray eye, "Sir," said he, "*the angel of the Lord will camp round about me.*" His is a fierce and ruthless nature. The Slave Power had driven the iron of personal wrong, in the form of persecution, oppression and murder, into his soul and maddened him into the use of life, long, undying war on the institution which he believed to be accursed of God and man. Who can wonder at the result? And who can doubt that he is, far more than the many criminals purged of guilt for deeds of violence at the hands of courts and juries, is honored and lifted to the pla s of insanity. I write thus not to justify him. Society cannot afford to justify such deeds of blood, although many of those who are loudest in their denunciations would be very ready to justify him had he committed these wrongs in recovering slaves and attacking Abolitionists, and have no sympathy or compassion for the foul murders which made John Brown a desperate man. For his offence he is responsible. If there is any sympathy wasted on him, it rests on those who first introduc d and sanctioned the instrumentalities of violence, oppression and murder, in the contest over the extension of Slavery; for they have taught him the game and educated him to proficiency in playing it. Let them punish, if they will, the pupil who has outstripped the teachers, but it is worse than idle to disavow the paternity of the system they have taught him. His own responsibility he will meet, like a hero as he is. All Virginia in arms cannot snatch his nerves or blanch his cheek, and he will meet his fate, whatever it is, probably with the firmness of a martyr. He is a most unskilled and alone, he was able to throw the boldest State Power of two great States into consternation and to arm a common armed thousands of the Chivalry to his capture.

[From the Boston Atlas and Bee, by James Redpath.]

As to John Brown's political opinions. It is enough to say that he was a member of the Republican party. It is false. He *despised* the Republican party. Of course he was opposed to the extension of slavery; and is favor, also, of organizing a State government for the Territories, which should be composed of free citizens, and which should not be controlled by the action of the people of the Slave States, and *in conformity with their respective Constitutions.* He was opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law. A bold, bad man—near about as bold and bad as Stephen A. Douglas, whom the *Examiner* is ready to support for the Presidency. Such a man has, never, to our knowledge, intimated any purpose or wish that the action of the General Government should be brought, in any manner, against Slavery in the States where it exists. He desires, *as all Northern men do*, and as *many Southern men have done*, and perhaps do still, to see Slavery abolished in the States *through the instrumentality of the people of those States themselves.* But he takes the ground that neither Congress nor the people of the North have anything to do with the question—that it is unconstitutional for either to interfere in the matter—and that it can only be lawfully and peaceably accomplished by the action of the Southern States themselves.

Information has been forwarded to the Misses McDonnell, of Senator Brodrick's death and their claims to his estate.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Sons of Mr. Dunbar's Financiering.

A gentleman who visited the dwelling of Mr. Dunbar, yesterday, found the following condition of facts to exist in, or not to the currency machines of this State:

The Oswego County Bank—Has $200,000 of Circulation and no security. Of $20,000 of University Bonds—or a dollar of circulation for every dollar of fanciful security.

The Bank of the Republic at St. Paul, has $18,000 circulation, on a security of $11,000 Minnesota 6 per cent, and $7,000 of first mortgage bonds of Dunbar, Jr., and Co., on which the circulation for every nominal dollar of security.

Mr. Dunbar thinks, however, "it will all come out right." It is proposed to raise a subscription to take his property off, as the Missouri R. Road Company did for their interest, and to send it to the Legislature of New York to get the passage of the police office in New York City.—*St. Paul Minnesotian.*

The Veteran traveler, Kohl, is engaged upon a new work on the Northwestern regions of the United States. It will be published early in November, under the title of "Kohl's Superior."

Lesson of the Harper's Ferry Riot.

Sound Counsels from a Virginia Free-Democratic Journal—Evidences of Exultation at the South.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, the leading journal of Western Virginia, has the following judicious and striking remarks in its issue of October 21:

The investigations which have been and are being made into the secret history of the recent terrible and remarkable outbreak will, we hope and believe, be productive of good inferences upon the popular mind in both sections of the Union. It has two lessons, which it seems to us that it may very appropriately teach. The first of these is the lesson which will convey to the North, teaching them to look even with more than their wide spread aversion upon the principles and teachings of those visionary fanatics among them who, like Garrison & Co., claim that the constitution of our country "is a covenant with hell," and that the duty of slaves is to rise in the night-time and free themselves from thraldom by cutting the throats of their masters and helping themselves to the property accumulated by their unrequited toil. It will, we say, teach the northern people, when these fanatical abolitionists go about through their cities and towns, holding their periodical fanaticals, to look upon their principles in the proper light, and will inspire in their minds more of a deep-seated hostility to their wicked and disorganizing ravings. In this way the results of these investigations will affect the northern mind for good.

On the South it ought likewise to make a deep impression. Here, in this Harper's Ferry riot, we have an illustration which both precept and example have before us, is altogether a possible contingency in a country in whose midst there exists a large and degraded class of humanity. We cannot take fire in our bosoms and not be burned; the sacrifice will come. Our own experience have taught us. Neither can we have in our midst of four millions of serfs, whose color, whose intellect, whose habits, whose everything is different from the ruling element, without liabilities to the same dangers that have always attended society in every country where such a large servile element has existed. San Domingo has taught this lesson to the world. Southampton has taught it to the people of this country and this State. Scarcely more insecure are those people who work by day and sleep by night underneath the craters of Vesuvius and Ætna, and are liable to an irruption at any moment of burning lava, than many communities of our Southern States where the slaves number two or three to one of the whites. These slaves, by their constant and rapid illegitimate intermingling, with the whites as well as by the very condition of contact between superior and inferior races, are becoming in each generation more intelligent, and consequently more the objects of dread. They are changing of gradually that torpor and obtuseness of mind seemingly natural to them, even faster than they are shedding their original dark hue. Slowly, but certainly, they are acquiring more of the characteristics of the white races and losing those of the African. Look at the bright-complexioned mulattoes, and the second and third generation of the race in all our Southern cities and towns. In Charleston, South Carolina, for instance, the mixed element immeasurably predominates over that of the two races. We must go back and read up the opinions of the fathers of the republic as to the probable issue of slavery in this country. We must know that the best men of that era busied themselves not only with conjectures as to what were to be the results but also with ways and means by which they might be able to provide against these very insurrections. Mr. Jefferson, we should remember, up to his dying hour never ceased to express his apprehensions and to suggest his plans for exemption. The possible contingency of a great San Domingo rebellion, he declared, was to him continually "like a fire bell in the night." He "trembled," he said, "to think of it." And it was because that he so well knew the peculiar conditions and characters of the negro race, both naturally and artificially in this country, that he dwelt so earnestly on his plan for a Central American colonization of the race. Nothing of the sort has been or will be done. For look at it: We have now nearly four millions of these serfs among us. They are in increasing in a ratio wholly unknown to the white race. Not only this, but as we said, they are imbibing the energies and taking on the color of the superior race. They range all the way up the scale from the full-blooded African to the offspring of quadroons. Does anybody distinctly himself that the usually sallow and sickly mulatto has by no more activity, no more energy of mind, than the full-African person? Is there any reason why they have? The fact that the cross of two antagonistic bloods makes them short lived, as a class has demonstrated. Physiologists that they are the worst class of inhabitants a country can have. Nearly all the poisoning case that have created so much alarm in the South have occurred at the hands of mulattoes. Mrs. Cook, we did well to make the desperate Cassey, in "Uncle Tom," a mulatto. She was not an exaggerated type. And it is notorious that not only degree, but that thousands of other men in the South, readily pay a premium for such high strung creatures as Cassey, for they minister more voluptuously and enticingly to their sensual and mental lusts than the dronish black girl.

But we cannot pursue this subject further to-day. It is one which we have been for many years, and more time for proper elaboration than we can bring to it now. We are greatly in hopes, as indeed we have been for months past, that it will ere long elicit attention from our more experienced and sagacious public men. And although it has been more than one year since the interest just at this time, yet it is none the less an every day and permanent subject, calling for our constant attention.

How the Moccasins Vote.

The St. Paul *Minnesotian* gives the following account of a scene in an election district in one of the upper counties of that State:

We understand that Mr. Seelye, of Little Falls, deputed by the Republicans to attend at Leech Lake and watch the polls there, arrived near the Chippewa Village on Saturday, the Chippewa Interpreter, the day before election. His mission was soon understood, and some beneficent Democrat the evening before came and very kindly advised him to go away, as threats were made of inflicting personal violence and indignity upon him, through the Pillager Indians, who were under the control of the U. S. Interpreter!

Mr. Seelye replied, substantially, that the Republicans all over the State were fighting the white Pillagers, and he should not shrink from facing the red villians of the same stripe, then and thereabouts.

Finding he could not be scared away, the Democratic white and mixed rascals, intent on the commission of a fraud upon election, next tried by a trick to evade his vigilance.

On election morning, all the motions to organize an election poll were duly gone through with under his eyes; but no votes appeared to be polling which he though: was natural as there were few or no legal ones to be polled.

But suddenly, after a while, he learns that another poll had been opened about a mile distant (!) at which the Pillager Indians were voted in a body!

He hastened to the scene of action, and ascertained that prior to ten o'clock, over 100 full blooded, full-clothed and moccasin Chippewa Indians of the Pillager Band had been voted all for the Democratic ticket, of course.

When he reached there, however, the voting suddenly stopped—the Indians went off, and no more votes were polled.

In not such a state of facts disgraceful. This Leech Lake precinct, be it remembered, is one especially created by proclamation of Mr. Sibley and advertised in the *Pioneer* two or three weeks before the election.

It overwhelms from such voting and such rascality as this that Mr. Becker still liked succeeding, after every honest man in the district and up against him, on hearing from the settled portions of the State. Mr. B., no doubt, *knew* that the "pillagers" were coming down for him in a body!

Doubtless, also, if Mr. Seelye had not been present, five or ten times as many more would have been returned for the voracious George!

Of a piece with this Leech Lake report of returns is the one from Red Lake, where not six voters reside—yet 81 votes for Becker are reported to have been cast.

Excitement at Carrara.

The *Revista Italiana* of October 20 has a letter from Massa di Carrara, in the Duchy of Modena, dated September 27th, which relates the following incident:

A fact made public here last week, proves more than ever that our ex-Duke (whose memory all good Italians must heartily execrate) is not asleep, but is at work preparing new plots and new dangers, with the hope of sending disunity and discord among us. The hearty reign of the last few days we have enjoyed is sufficient to the river about a quarter of a mile distant. It is evident that the excavation was made for the purpose by which the mouldon of the Duke might enter the palace without the knowledge of the inhabitants, take possession of it, and, with his foul machinations, and concourse of attack which, from his cowardly and fellow-creature breeding out, he would probably have been driven from the country, for a time at least, in the arms of the death-dealing French !

It is by no a serious question whether a boy, who is in the habit of paint, counterfeits a blush, is not counterfeiting a counterfeit.

The poorest coward in the world may assist shaking if his shoes be wearing boots of going barefoot.

MURDERS ON THE PLAINS.

Emigrant Train Plundered—Four Bodies Discovered—Emigrant Shot Dead.

[Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.]

BLACK VALLEY, Santa Fe Road, Oct. 10, 1859.

The mail from the West arrived here this morning, bringing the news of another horrible massacre by the Indians. The mail men found the bodies of four persons—three men and one woman—murdered and scalped, lying by the road side. Around them lay scattered several letters, but as they were written in French no one in the party could read them, and it still remains to be ascertained who they were or where they were from. Beside the body of the woman sat a dog, watching eagerly her face, as if to catch a smile or word of recognition. Entreling his neck was a neat collar bearing the name of "Hans."

The officer in command of the escort that accompanied the mail, took the dog by force away from the place where they had found the dead, and was bringing him in with the intention of keeping him, but when they had proceeded about twenty-five miles he escaped and started back towards the place from where he had been taken. When the mail again passed, the faithful creature lay dead on the grave of his mistress. The troops took charge of the wagon and the goods that were left, and will take them to Fort Riley.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have heard of still another horrible murder. The murdered man was coming in with a small party that were returning from the Peak. He was riding about a quarter of a mile in advance of the wagons when his party heard a terrible shriek. This makes eleven persons that have been murdered within a short time by these terrible red men.

Patrick Maude the Murderer, Sentenced to Death—Extraordinary Speech in Court—The Criminal's Prayer for Vengeance.

[From the Chicago Newsboy Mercury, Oct. 25.]

Yesterday morning at the hour for the opening of the Court a large crowd, including a number of ladies, thronged the Court room, and remained until the trial of Patrick Maude, who murdered his sister, was placed at the bar to receive his sentence. The Court looked full, and he had only thing to say why sentance should not be pronounced against him.

Maude replied:

"I ough it will make little difference what I say, I will speak, for this is an execution, or rather a crucifixion. My child was sacrificed and murdered by Mr. Turbett, Mrs. Turbett, my damned wife, and others. This is what caused my first assult on my villianous wife. She and Courthouse Parker made the trees against me; he was a Pharoah, and now wants to make me a Postive Pilate. An inquisition was held on me by Parker and Father Cullen; I am tortured by witchcraft from my damned family. All the insane maniacs in asylums are made so by witchcraft.

I'll ask no pardon, will except none from Governor or President. I've done no wrong; what I did was in self-defence. I was brought here before for the first offence in my life. I plead guilty, but got no mercy; I was sent to prison as an insane man, for life. I say here I'm not insane. Charley Gilford was my counsel, but he, while addressing the jury received something on his back, which made him say to the jury he must be executed, he must be convicted.' All I ask is that my body may not be given to my relatives, for they are devils; nor to the priests, for they are worse devils. My sentence do not pray for me; I pray to Heaven for vengeance. Now pass your sentence."

Judge Cullen then proceeded to deliver the sentence of death:

Maude during part of the time looked intently at the Judge, then leaned forward the bar part sat upon the railing of the dock, turning his head

Special Notices.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of Life and Vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to resist successfully all the assaults of disease before organic distruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure chills, ague, rheumatism, diabetes, jaundice, bilious stomach, cholic, and nervous disorders in all their forms. But their superior excellence is manifested in the diseases of the stomach, female complaints, and the shocking evils of habitual prostration. For sale by DR. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists. oct24dm

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to some as preventatives of disease. We are more than willing to extend the benefits of that which has been to us the means of restoring health, and therefore recommend to all the following, which we find in the Rochester Democrat:

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters—medicines that cannot be taken regularly without quickening vitality and sensitivity to the system. At this season particularly is the strong constitution by no means proof against the malaria in certain localities, and the tendency to disease. In all cases of fever and ague the latter is far more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to the wonderful properties of these remedies. Those who have tried the antidote will need no one another, for any of the ailments which the Hostetter Bitters professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment we cordially recommend a thorough application to the Bitters, wherever they are sold, by dealers of the digestive organs.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

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Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt (late manager at Batchelors's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. 4-feb 1y

Notice.—The undersigned, stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, sue by the provisions of its Charter, make personally liable to its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio money.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Trial of the Harper's Ferry "Insurrectionists."

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Oct. 26.—The afternoon session of yesterday was occupied with the examination of Col. Washington and Conductor Phelps, but nothing of importance was elicited beyond what has already been given in the brief published statements.

Cook passed through Frederick City yesterday, in the custody of officers, on the way to Charlestown.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Cook was brought here at 10 o'clock this morning. It says that if Brown had taken his advice in relation to mounting the men, a force of one thousand strong could not have taken them. He says that Fred Douglass acted like a coward, as he promised to be there in person. There is great rejoicing here at the arrest of Cook.

George H. Hoyt, Esq., of Boston, arrived this morning to act as counsel for Brown. He is quite a young man.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.—The Court met at 11 o'clock. Brown was led over from the jail, walking very feebly, and laid down on the cot.

Senator Mason entered the Court with Mr. Hoyt, the counsel from Boston. Senator Mason remarked that the testimony given by Mr. Washington and Conductor Phelps was very correct.

The jury was then called, and Mr. Botts announced the arrival of Mr. Hoyt, who had come to assist the counsel for Brown. At present, however, he did not feel disposed to take a part in the case. Whenever he should feel disposed, he would do so.

Mr. Hunter suggested that he had better be qualified as a member of the bar, on producing proof from the Boston bar.

Mr. Hoyt stated that he had not brought his credentials.

The Court said that was not required for the strictly legal evidence of the fact, but the evidence of any citizen would answer.

Mr. Green said that his partner had read letters from the fellow-conspirators of Brown, alluding to him as a member of the bar.

Mr. Hoyt then took the customary oath, and the testimony was then resumed.

Conductor Phelps being recalled, Mr. Botts put a question to the witness, prepared by Brown, concerning the firing was commenced by those men on the bridge who shot Haywood. The next firing was by Thornbrurton. Does not know whether the firing at Haywood was intentional or was in the attack made on Brown's men until after Haywood was shot; it was shot by the armed men in the Wineheste r span of the bridge.

By Mr. Botts.

Col. Washington recalled.—The negotiations were opened with Brown for the release of the prisoners before the general firing commenced on Monday. Does not know whether all the prisoners agreed to the proposition for suspension of firing before the opening of negotiations. Brown frequently suggested that the prisoners should be released from the time they were to be canal lock, and not to be fired upon until after they reached that point. No objection was made by any of the prisoners to the proposition. Brown said he was too old a soldier to yield the advantage he possessed in holding hostages. Brown was very much disgusted with Brown. He said to me, there is a company of riflemen on the bridge; get them to go in company with Brown. Brown told them I was sorry they did leave their guns. Stevens replied, that they would not do. I had no flag, and did not consider myself the bearer of a flag of truce, as I was ordered. As to the rifles on the bridge, I do not know I saw there our own men; I waved my handkerchief and told Stevens and the other men to remain; I soon heard firing very close. Stevens fired in reply to a shot which struck him from the house side of the Winchester Railroad.

A Number of witnesses were examined. The evidence elicited no new facts.

Mr. Giddings's Explanation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Giddings delivered an address this evening for the purpose of explaining what he knew about Brown. He says he invited Brown to Jefferson, O., where he delivered a lecture on Sunday, after church, telling his trials in Kansas. After the lecture Giddings prompted the audience to contribute for the relief of Brown. After which Brown took tea at his residence, where they had a conversation; though Brown says that he intended to visit slave States to free slaves, Giddings inferred he would if opportunity offered, mainly from having done so in Missouri.

These were the only times he (G.) saw Brown. He asserts neither in lecture or conversation did Brown say he had assistants or associates. No mention was made of Harper's Ferry, or Virginia organizations, or provisional government. He acknowledges constituting Mr. Brown's son, towards the necessities of his father, after the rescue of Dor from the kidnappers, a matter in which he acknowledges taking a strong interest. In bestowing this gratuity he had little idea it was to fit out an expedition for the capture of Harper's Ferry, or to effect the overthrow of the Old Dominion, or to strike terror to the Executive.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26th.—The United States District Court of South Carolina has made an order for the restitution of the vessel Kirk Brothers to the claimants thereof. The Court said that the cargo, crew and destination of the circumstances amply relief upon to prove an alleged violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. It is that these are sufficient to excite suspicion, but do not prodoes conviction of guilty purpose. The vessel not leave no reasonable doubt as to the object while a most precede and support a decree of condemnation are forthcoming.

Applications are frequently made to the President for reinstatement's appointments, and some friends of the applicants remove from Washington to distance to urge their claims. The President has no other the law power to appoint to Cadets set last no middlemen. The latter are recommended by Members of Congress in the same manner as Cadets are appointed.

Paul Morphy, the Chess—Champion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26th.—Paul Morphy leaves here on Saturday for Philadelphia on his way to New Orleans. Mr. Morphy will probably stop a day or two in each of the following cities: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Mobile. It is somewhat uncertain whether he will, as has been reported, return to New York to match, or still enter upon the practice of the law in his native city.

Congressional Election.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 26.—All parties concede the election of Roger A. Pryor in this Congressional District, by from 1,500 to 1,600 majority. A great jubilation occurred here last night, and Mr. Pryor addressed the crowd at the Mansion House.

Resolutions of the Washington Republicans on the Harper's Ferry Affair, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette by the Independent Line.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1859.

In answer to the assaults of the Administration organ, the Republicans of this city have adopted the following resolutions, which speak for themselves:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Washington repel with scorn the imputations of their being in connection with the Harper's Ferry tragedy, cast upon them by the reckless partisan sheet in this city, in the interest of Senator Douglas.

Resolved, That the assertions of that paper to the effect that the Republicans of this city had any connection with the mad, wicked and absurd schemes of the handful of invaders that seized the Government armory at Harper's Ferry, or that they had the faintest idea that such a plot was on foot, prior to its occurrence, is false and malignant, and instigated with a view to manufacture Democratic capital.

Resolved, That the allegation that Brown had confederates or sympathizers in his treasonable folly, among the Republicans of Washington, is a slander for which the author should be visited with the heaviest penalties of the law.

Resolved, That the members of the Republican Association of Washington adhere to the platform of their party, as adopted in June, 1856, at Philadelphia. They believe that Freedom is national, and that Slavery is sectional, or local, and while they would restrict Slavery to its present limits by Congressional prohibition, they deny all right on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with it in the States.

Resolved, Nevertheless, that we as Southern men by birth, or adoption, claim the constitutional right, freely to discuss Slavery in common with all other matters pertaining to the public welfare, and to urge upon our fellow-citizens of the South the duty and policy of emancipation by wise, peaceful and gradual means.

Resolved, That, in common with Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Jay and Madison, we regard Slavery as morally wrong; politically wrong; that we mean to maintain these views, and urge them upon the attention of our fellow-citizens in spite of the brutal and disorganizing menaces of the organ of a spurious Democracy.

Resolved, That we adhere to the State rights doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, and that while, with that great Apostle of Republican liberty, we dislike Slavery, and will never cease laboring for its removal, we stand ready to vindicate the right of the Southern States to control all their domestic affairs for themselves, unawed by Federal usurpation, or by ruffian invasion.

From Europe via. Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The last mail from England brought advices from distinguishe l sources respecting the present unsettled condition of affairs in Europe, by which it appears that none can foresee how the difficulties attendant on the Italian question could be settled, or what will be the result of the Zurich Conference. It is evident that the Sovereigns are alarmed, being apprehensive of a general war. England, this said, has no power to depend on excepting Germany, and being favorable to the reform movement in Italy, she knows not how to act between the two, and she is fearful of losing the friendship of the one in the advocacy of the cause of the other.

Russia, who, since the Crimean war, has had no more continental alliances, awaits events before coming to decision as to which side she will take, and with the view of acting intelligently. The Emperor has ordered his Ministers from the principal Courts to join him at Warsaw, in order to give him ample information on the state of the respective Courts as to which they are accredited. For prudential reasons, more than the usual caution seems to be observed in official quarters in the concealing from the public the present condition of the San Juan island question, and hence the contradictory statements of the newspapers.

The new steamer built at Pensacola will soon arrive at Norfolk, to be fitted with her engines, and will carry thither the officers and crew of the Fulton.

Reports prevail that requisitions will be made for certain aiders and abettors of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, but the names cannot be traced to any reliable source.

Aaron Van Camp detained to-day in the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, \$6,000 against Jonathan Jenkins. This was a suit for damages suffered by the plaintiff three years ago, from the act of the defendant as commercial agent of the U. S. at Navigator's Island, in the South Pacific.

Railroad News.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Quincy & Toledo Railroad, after a suspension of two weeks, is again in operation between this city and Mendesota. A. W. Blakesly, of this city, has been elected Superintendent.

The Quincy & Palmyra Railroad was finally completed on Tuesday last, forming an unbroken line of railroad from Palmyra, opposite this city, to St. Joseph, Mo., the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with which it connects at Hannibal, having been opened last summer. There is now a continuous railroad connection between Chicago and St. Joseph.

Reported Attempt to Secure the Harper's Ferry Insurrectionists.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Considerable excitement was caused at Frederick City this afternoon, by a report that a large body of Abolitionists had crossed from Pennsylvania to Virginia, with the intention of rescuing the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists. A military left immediately to assist in the defence of the Charleston jail.

The whole affair is believed to be a hoax.

Death and Burial of F. J. Merriam.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1859.—F. J. Merriam, of Boston, who had some connection with the affair at Harper's Ferry, has escaped before the taking of the Arsenal, has since died of his wounds. He was hurriedly buried in this State by fugitive slaves.

Earthquake in Maine.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—A shock of an earthquake was felt at 2 o'clock Wednesday at Machias, Calais and Eastport in Maine, and St. George, St. Andrews and St. Johns, New Brunswick.

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DENTIST,

Office and Residence, No. 33 Washington street.

oct25-17

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas,

George A. Gibbs and Anna M. Gibbs, his wife, on the fifteenth day of May A. D. 1857, executed a deed of trust to the undersigned, Mark Skinner, their certain Deed of Trust of that date for the purpose of securing the payment to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, according to the tenor and effect of two promissory notes of said date mentioned and described in said deed of trust, and which said deed of trust was filed for record in the Recorder's office in and for the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, on the third day of May A. D. 1854, and recorded in the book 30, page 31 of deeds, on page 123, &c., as is stated in the certificate of the Recorder thereof endorsed on the back of said deed of trust; and, whereas, default has been made by the said George A. Gibbs in payment of the principal and interest due to Walter Gibbs & Sheldon, the persons named in said deed of trust, or to the survivor of them, or to the successor or successors in trust, or to the heirs of said deed of trust and of said deed of exchange, and the same still remain wholly due and unpaid, and the said Gibbs and wife have refused and neglected to execute a certain deed of conveyance made thereto by the said George A. Gibbs, bearing date with Rhoda A. Tucker and Miss M. Tucker, his wife, to the said Mark Skinner, as trustee as aforesaid, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1856, and was duly filed for record in the Recorder's office in and for the County of Cook aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of June A. D. 1856, and recorded in said book 30, page 31, on page 123, as appears by the Recorder's certificate endorsed on the back of said deed of trust, and whereas the holders of said bills of exchange have made application to me to sell the premises described in said deed of trust, and said deed of conveyance reciting and reserving the same:

Now therefore, I, the said Mark Skinner, do hereby give notice that in pursuance of said deed of trust, and of said deed of exchange, I will, on the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1859, sell at public auction at the North side of or at the Court House in the City of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the principal sum of two thousand dollars, and interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, lying and being in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and known as the south half of lot four (4) in Sub. Lot No. Three (3), in Assessor's Division of Block Seventy-Eight (78) in Jones, Hubbard & Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the North fractional part of the fractional quarter section of section Nine (9), in Township Thirty-nine (39) North of Range Fourteen (14) East of the third principal meridian, together with all the hereditaments, tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, or the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents and profits thereof.

MARK SKINNER, Trustee.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1859.

The feature in the money market to-day is the scarcity and high price of gold. Quotations are 2@2½ per cent. premium. Some of the bankers will not sell even at these figures. It is ½@1 per cent. higher than exchange, a condition of the market that seldom occurs. The fact, however, indicates that exchange will soon follow to higher rates. The banks sell at 1¼, and buy at ¼ premium, and is also firm in the street at the same figures.

Currency is abundant, and bankers are glad to exchange it for reliable produce bills on New York.

The general market is close, and collections continue difficult.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28th, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.	Flour.	Wh't	Corn	Rye	Bar'y	Hogs	Cat'le
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	No.	No.
Lake	2000	19000	16000	2000	4000	....	....
Canal	1500	1000	1000	....	....	....	....
Rail	1000	4000	2000	....	1000	1000	500
Total	4500	24000	19000	2000	5000	1000	500
SHIPMENTS BY LAKE YESTERDAY.							
	Flour	Wh't	Corn	Rye	Bar'y	Hogs	Cat'le
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	No.	No.
To Buffalo	3000	19000	15000	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	1000	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburg	1500	....	12000	....	....	....	....
To other Ports	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5500	19000	27000	10000	....	....	....

The following tables show the receipts and and shipments by Lake and Canal during the past twenty four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.			
RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, feet	44,000	Flour, bbls	3,324
Lath	100 000	Wheat, bu	60,340
Timber, ft	30,000	Oats, bu	1,240
Wood, cds	32	Rye, bu	400
Coal, tons	200	Barley, bush	4,000
Wah'gton	4,300	Beef, bbls	3,537
Pork, bbls	100	Pork, bbls	1,000
Pig Iron, tons	100	Pork, lbs	170
Sund. to	4,000	Highwines, bbls	20
		R. Corn, bush	2,000
		Grass Seed, bags	500

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.			
RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Wheat, bu	5,127	Lumber, feet	202,676
Corn, bu	1,450	Shingles, No	15,000
Agric. tools	246	Lath, No	63,150
		Posts, No	2,000
		Salt, bbls	75
		Coal, tons	30

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AND

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AT HALSEY & KING'S.

BOGEN'S PURE CATAWBA Brandy at HALSEY & KING'S.

JOHN JAQUE'S PURE CATAWBA and Isabella Sweet Wines at HALSEY & KING'S.

HALSEY & KING, 168 Clark street, only authorized Agents in Chicago, for the sale of Bogen's and Jaque's Pure Wines and Brandies.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY,

51 - - South Water Street - - 51

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES,

Also Manufacturers of

Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid

AND

DEALERS IN HIGHWINES & RECTIFYING COAL.

☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. oct26-1y

MAYFLOWER WHISKY.—100 barrels Fabian's celebrated brand, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 167 So. Water street.

IMPERIAL WHISKY—50 barrels Fabian's celebrated brand, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 167 So. Water st.

SMITH'S OHIO WHISKY.—200 barrels, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 167 So. Water street.

BANK SAFE.—One large Burglar and Fire Proof Safe for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 167 So. Water street.

BRANDIES, WINES AND GINS. A fine assortment of the above, guaranteed pure as imported. For sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 167 So. Water street.

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.—

The highest market price in

Cash Paid for Rags

—AT THE—

RAG WAREHOUSE,

265 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

(Between Franklin and Market Sts.)

W. D. MILLER.

Cash paid for Old Rope, Canvas, Bagging, Waste Papers, Blanket shavings, Pan shings, Pamphlet Books, Metals, &c. oct26 ad6t 3m

NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the 1st of January, 1859, withdrew from Cook, Booth & Co., where I was Chemical Dyer and Printer, and have opened a

FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 195....South Clark Street....No. 195

Between Monroe and Adams.]

Where I am prepared to Dye and clean Silk, Satin and Worsted Dresses and Shawls; gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants, in every style desired. Carpets cleaned, dyed and cleaned and bleached at reduced prices.

All goods warranted to look well or no charge.

oct29 1y SIDNEY KALISCH.

STRASBURGH CELEBRATED

SQUAVE OINTMENT,

NECTARINE OIL,

And Shampoo Lotion.

Manufactured and for sale by GREENEBAUM & CO., 122 West Randolph street, Chicago. Also for sale by all Druggists throughout the United States, and by Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. oct26-1y

RUBBER BELTING.—The New York Rubber Company manufacture Belting, Packing, by a new process of superior strength, to any heretofore made, and warrant it to be the best in use. The Company are also the sole owners of the celebrated Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, Valves, Car Springs, Buffers, Door Springs, Matting, Tiling, Stair Treads, Mats, Carriage Cloths, Horse Covers, Wagon Aprons, Oil Cloths, Coach Lace, Rubber Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and all other articles made of India Rubber. Orders left at the Company's Depot, corner of Lake and Wabash avenue, will receive prompt attention. Price lists and circulars can be had on application. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

We are prepared to do all kinds of DREDGING in the HARBOR WORK or superintending low prices. Address, JOHN F. PORTER, Chicago, Ill., or Box 1,000 Milwaukee Post Office. JOHN F. PORTER.

Chicago July 14 '59. [jy14-1y]

WEST LAKE STREET MILLS.

We have refitted our Mill with new Belts, and are prepared to furnish Flour and Feed in any quantity. Goods warranted and delivered in city free of charge. STEVENS & HOUGH.

181 and 183 West Lake st.

oct1-1y

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND SPERM. Constantly on hand at Prairie Depot and Mill, by GEO. L. WINCHESTER.

WHITE COP WASTE FOR SALE.

RAILROAD & MILL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE,

JEWETT & HOUGH.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

Printers' Warehouse,

No.....WASHINGTON STREET.....80

CHICAGO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from the very best quality of Metal, and of approved pattern. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Cases, Rules, &c., and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new catalogue of Type, Presses, &c., is in course of preparation, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.

L. DODGE, Treasurer.

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

We are prepared to do all kinds of DREDGING in the HARBOR WORK on reasonable low prices. Address, JOHN F. PORTER, Chicago, Ill., or Box 1,000 Milwaukee Post Office. JOHN F. PORTER.

Chicago July 14 '59. [jy14-1y]

LUMBERMAN'S EXCHANGE.

The Rooms of the Association, in Lloyd's Block, will be open for business on and after the 1st of May, at 9 o'clock, as a Lumberman's Exchange, at which time and place all resident and non-resident Lumber Merchants, City and Country Lumber Vessel Captains, and others interested in the trade are invited to attend. ROBERT H. FOSS, President.

EMPHALET WOOD, Secretary. may15-6m&6w-1068

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

[G. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators,

Seperators for Warehouses,

Bottings of all kinds,

Hoisting Screws and Bails,

Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, Iron and Steel Mill Picks, Bill Stones, Portable Mills for any purpose, Mill Irons, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Gudgeons, Steps, Spindles, Quills, Boxes, Cogs, Pinions, Rollers, Rolls, Roll Frames, Roll Stands, Roll Springs, Roll Screws, Roll Weights, Roll Boxes, Roll Gearing, Roll Couplings, Roll Pinions, Roll Journals, Roll Necks, Roll Shells, Roll Chilling Moulds, Roll Turning Tools, Roll Grinding Tools, Roll Scrapers, Roll Brushes, Roll Oil Cups, Roll Oil Pumps, Roll Oil Pipes, Roll Oil Cocks, Roll Oil Boxes, Roll Oil Tanks, Roll Oil Strainers, Roll Oil Filters, Roll Oil Separators, Roll Oil Burners, Roll Oil Lamps, Roll Oil Lanterns, Roll Oil Lights, Roll Oil Wicks, Roll Oil Trimmers, Roll Oil Snuffers, Roll Oil Scissors, Roll Oil Knives, Roll Oil Forks, Roll Oil Spoons, Roll Oil Ladles, Roll Oil Funnels, Roll Oil Measures, Roll Oil Gauges, Roll Oil Thermometers, Roll Oil Barometers, Roll Oil Compasses, Roll Oil Sextants, Roll Oil Quadrants, Roll Oil Telescopes, Roll Oil Microscopes, Roll Oil Spectacles, Roll Oil Eyeglasses, Roll Oil Opera Glasses, Roll Oil Field Glasses, Roll Oil Binoculars